The Burlingame Mission---Its Object, Influence and Consequences.

The British Interest Amazed and Jealous.

Mutiny of the-Imperial Troops and Progress of the Rebellion.

FIRE, FLOODS AND EARTHQUAKE.

MARKETS AND FINANCE.

Our special correspondents in China furnish, by way of San Francisco, the following varied and in eresting report of the progress of events in the Ceestial Empire to the 16th of January.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Burlingame Mission-Its Negotiation and Object-Public Opinion of the Undertaking-The British and French Carping of Disapproval-The Men and the Salaries.

As the piece de résistance of this correspondence I have to report news which will cause no little surprise in circles whose members are not "behind the cenes"-the appointment of Mr. Anson Burlingame as envoy from China to the United States and Europe. I propose, after giving all the particulars at my com mand, to add a few of the local journalistic opinions which can hardly fall to interest and amuse your readers. You will observe that they emanate exclu sively from English journals and English writers: or in this colony, and in China generally, American ournalism is unrepresented, with one exception—the Shanghae News Letter. I may remark that Mr. Buringame's appointment is the all-engrossing topic of conversation at present in China circles. I will leave you to judge of the opinions entertained by the

extracts I subjoin:—

† The announcement of Mr. Burlingame's appointment was thus heralded by the China Mail, which paper seems as a rule favorable to American enterprise while strongly opposed to any attempt to peach mpon John Bull's "preserves," which it appears are rtain vested interests at the open ports. The writer Bays:-"When some fourteen months ago we anounced in these columns the return of Pinta-jen, the Chinese Commissioner, from his travels in Europe we little thought that his mission would be but the herald and the harbinger of the embassy now an ounced as about to start from China for Europe and the United States. The Chinese government of its tory so far as their foreign relations are concerned They have asked the Hon. Anson Burlingame, who as represented the United States government for six years and who was retiring from the diplomatic serrice, to become their minister and representalive to America and all the European treaty Powers. It is an epoch, not only in their history, but n that of civilization; and, if properly backed, the nission will simplify many questions of policy. The mission or embassy, as it is termed, is to consist of e following members:-The Hon. Anson Burliname, Ambassador-in-Chief; J. McC. Brown, Esq. Assistant Chinese Secretary of her Britanic Majesty's egation), Chinese Secretary; E. de Champs (Cusms Kiukiang), Interpreter; Chikiang, a Manchow of the fourth rank, and Sun-kia-ku, a Chinese of the arth rank, both employés of the Tsung-li Yamen, ire to be raised to the dignity of red button and sen assistant ambassadors, and twenty-four Chinese reter was offered first to M. Le Maire, of his Imperial Majesty's Legation at Peking, but dewas then offered to and accepted by M. de Champs, who, in company with Mr. Bowra, accompanied the unofficial mission ast year. Mr. Burlingame will leave Hong Kong for Europe by the last mail in January, and as no recise date is assigned for his return, and his salary \$40,000 per annum) is to continue so long as he may be absent from China, we may safely infer that he will not revisit this colony for a year or two at least. We hear that the British Minister, Sir R. Alcock, has elegraphed to Lord Stanley announcing his approbaof the scheme, while the French Minister, the Comte L'Allemand, has telegraphed to his govern-The influence of Mr. Hart with Mr. Burlingame has ong been known and commented on, and unfriendly envoy of the United States to China was the Inspecor General of Customs. But under any circumtances we must congratulate Mr. Hart on the choice made-if, indeed, the choice of a minister has rested with him. It is, however, undoubted that by the departure of Mr. Burlingame Mr. Hart has deprived himself of a most faithful friend, of whom he will, Houbtless, feel the need when at the revision of the treaties. The question of the customs will be dis cussed next year."

So much for the liberal organ in China. As oppoment, a morning journal of some influence and large daily circulation, though without the advantage pos-Bessed by the Mail, in an overland edition thu writes upon the subject; and I am bound to say that Its opinions find an echo in many quarters where it was to be expected that Burlingame's appointment would be favorably received. I make no apology for quoting this and the preceding article in fail, be-cause they represent the views of the two parties in China, and the journals are the leading papers of the two sections into which the foreign community is divided. The Press says: "Mr. Burlingame's appointment as

China, and the journals are the leading papers of the two sections into which the foreign community is divided.

The Press says: "Mr. Burlingame's appointment as ambassador to everywhere from the Court of Peking, is spoken of as an actual fact by people who came down from the north on Priday, and the first impression excited by the story—that it could be nothing but a 'shave'—has to be given up. The details of the appointment appear to be known. His multiform Excellency is to receive a salary of \$240,000 a year and his travelling expenses paid, a consideration of no small moment for a diplomatic representative accredited to 'the government at Yashington and all European Courts.' If he can succeed in keeping the Chinese in the dark as to the ridiculous impracticability of their scheme for a year or two and draw the salary during that time, no bloubt a very brief term of service as ambassador to the world at large will furnish him with a pecuniary recompense quite considerable enough to compensate him for the sacriace of his emoluments as American Minister at Peking. It is generally understood that the pay accorded to the foreign agents of the great republic is not excessive, and would not be an important consideration in such a case as this. Then the title to be borne by a gentleman accredited to two hemispheres must be prodigiously magnificent, spangiorious, and its dazzling lustre might feet. What the title is exactly does not appear at present, though the phrase 'Envoy Extraordinary' will certainly have to be included therein. Perhaps, however, a man who coues from the Celestral Empire to represent the Brother of the Sun and Moon at the courts of all earthly potentaires ought to have a title with an aetronomical thine. The German title Durchlaucht, which Capille always translates his Transparency,' might suggest something like 'his Solar Glory,' or 'this Lunar Kadiance,' and the house coupled at any time by the nomalic embassy might be called the Asylum. The Buttach's would be satellites and the messengers co

suming that this appointment has been actually made, which must have the effect, so far as it can have any effect at all, of retarding the establishment of really valuable intimacy between China and other nations. What advantage of any kind does the Chinese government propose to gain for itself by the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as universal ambasador? or, rather, what advantages have been represented to the Chinese government as likely to accrue therefrom that it has been induced to go into the operation? The establishment of real diplomatic intercourse between the Chinese and other governments by the appointment of Chinese officials to reside permanently at London and Paris and other governments by the appointment of Chinese officials to reside permanently at London and Paris and other capitals would obviously be a great good. Such men would become thoroughly imbued with the influences of Western life, and would be able to transmit them to their countrymen with an effect which his newly appointed Radiance, in spite of the manifest proof of great abilities which he has afforded in securing his present poet, can never have. Mr. Burlingame writing to his government about the experiences, he may encounter in the course of his travels, the impressions made upon his mind by the visits he may pay to the courts of England and France, will do no more good, probably less, than any English or French diplomatist of intelligence and mental activity talking to Chinese rulers at Pekin. From a native ambassador such course of England and France, will do no the through their own representatives, and even the American government for pekin through Mr. Burlingame. They will naturally prefer to do this through their own representatives, and even the American government loses by the transaction, as, assuming that it is on cordial terms with Mr. Burlingame is a gentleman of such large private fortune that even the 40,000 tales and unlimited travelling expenses can be no object to him whatever. What, then, is his motive? It remain

ment."

Looking at the matter from a dispassionate point of view, I am inclined to think that the Chinese have been wise in thus commencing their efforts to enter indicate the control of the control of

of them in a state of invense excitement at the idea of a United States citizen being the first to drop in for so profitable and, if sensibly carried out, honorable a position.

I enclose some additional papers in the matter. The first is from the China Mail of January 14, the second from the Priend of China, which possesses a specialty in the way of publishing severe articles. The first is headed "Mr. Burlingame's Chinese Mission," and goes on to say:—"We have received from a valued correspondent in the North the following letter, which we insert, not as expressing our own views upon the subjects to which it refers, but as stating in plain language the chief objections which have been raised to the appointment of Mr. Burlingame." The concluding paragraph is significant, and we have good reason to believe that the French Minister has been injudicious enough to talk openly of coercing Mr. Hart. Our correspondent writes thus:—"The subject of Mr. Burlingame's mission, or embassy, as it is somewhat pompously termed, is still fresh in the public memory and is still the theme of conversation and correspondence. That the term embassy is a misnomer is apparent to all, as the difference between an envoy extraordinary and an ambassador consists in the fact that an envoy may be accredited to a court without ever coming into personal intercourse with its sovereign; whereas an ambassador is specially accredited by his own sovereign to the ruler of the country to which he is appointed. Neither in his capacity as United States Minister nor in his newly fledged appointment as Chinese envoy has Mr. Burlingame had the honor of an interview with the son of heaven, and his rank, anomalous and equivocal at the best, will not be magnified by any undue pretensions to the position of an ambassador. It would be impossible for the most ardent hater of American governmental institutions to wish for a more practical commentary upon Yankee diplomacy and diplomatist than is afforded by Mr. Burlingame's acceptance of the appointment under di

his lieutenants renouncing their nationality and becoming Chinese subjects. Qui viera verra..."

An English writer furnishes the Friend of China
with the following:—"Admitting for a moment that
his (Mr. Burlingame's) mission is a purely Chinese
lidea, we are at once led to Inquire what its object
may be. If it has reference solely to the revision of
the treaty, then it must mean either of two things—
viz, that the Chinese are prepared to adopt progressive measures, or are, on the contrary, inclined
to retrograde or stand still. If progress be the import of the mission, there is no need for Mr. Burlingame; the Chinese authorities here will find the representatives of the foreign Powers only too happy
to welcome any steps in advance. There is no necessity for an intermediate in a case such as this; a
concession will come with better grace from their
own lips, and will be the more readily accepted as
genuine and sincere. If, however, as is highly
probable, the mission implies a retrogade movement,
an effort on the part of the Chinese to stay genuine and sincere. If, however, as is highly probable, the mission implies a retrogade movement, an effort on the part of the Chinese to stay the action of the treaty Powers, as the Japanese did with regard to the opening of Osaka some three years ago, then we must look upon Mr. Burlingame merely as a special plender paid for his services, and employed by a feeble and impotent government to try and extort from the European Powers that which they themselves despair of obtaining from the indulgence of the foreign representatives in China. Whether Mr. Burlingame and his mission will be received in Europe under such circumstances is questionable in the extreme. What have the home government to do with interlopers or special pleaders of this description? Great Britain and France and Prussin ought to be able to conduct their own affairs direct with the Chinese government without the intervention of go-betweens. Cannot our Minister (British) manage the affairs of her Majesty's government in China without reference to Mr. Hart or Mr. Burlingame? What have they to do with our international relations? It is to be hoped, however, that the home government will see Mr. Burlingame's mission from the true point of view and refuse to recognize it. It will be a lesson to political schemers in China when the head of the present mission is told that Great Britain will have nothing to do with him; that he had better confine himself to his own affairs, and that when we have to revise a treaty or transact other Journess with the Chinese government we can do so without the intervention of any foreign meddiers."

I have thus, I fancy, given you a pretty fair sketch

diers."

I have thus, I fancy, given you a pretty fair sketch of the situation, the result of which will greatly depend upon the attitude assumed by Congress and the President as regards the recognition accorded to Mr. Burlingame. If powerfully backed by us the European States will gladly follow suitr but I am too much out of the way of home intelligence to predict very accurately what will eventuate. Whatever may be the upshot as regards China there is uery little doubt but that Mr. Burlingame will have made a very important thing of it, if he can only "hold on" for a few years.

important tailing of R, it is exercitary Brown, an Eng-few years.

I may mention that the Secretary Brown, an Eng-lishman, is one of the best Chinese scholars of the day, and that there is no want of due care in the organization of the mission as regards its personnel.

Assault on the French at Hankow-Muting of the Imperial Troops—Progress of the Rebellion—An English Consul in Trouble— The Telegraph and Spirits—Fire, Floods and

Other Disasters. Hong Kong, Jan. 16, 1868 Since the date of my last letter news, except of the nost local and domestic kind, has been singularly scarce, with one brilliant exception, to which I shall refer in its proper place. I must, however, endeavor

There has been no inconsiderable excitement a Hankow, owing to an attack made by certain villagers upon the French Consul, the commandant of the French gunboat Brettron and a French merchant. These gentlemen had, it appears, gone out shooting, and, in knocking over a hare, one of them managed to lodge a few small shot in the leg of a peasant working in a field. Although they managed to quiet the party shot, a number of villagers raised a disturbance, mobbed the Frenchmen and took from them their guns, adding a few brickbats, &c., by way of parting civility. The Frenchmen, as well they might, retreated, and upon regaining the gunboat a party o. forty men were despatched to the scene of the outrage; the ringleaders were captured, and the house of the leader was pulled down, as a warning to future rioters. Much comment was excited by the matter in the local journals, but there seems to be a pretty general belief that the French commandant was right in taking speedy action in the matter, instead of waiting the tardy measures of the Chinese magistrates, who would most infailibly

have been bribed to silence.

The irrepressible rebels form, as usual, an inexnaustible matter for newsmongers, First of all, shortly after the departure of the China news was received of a general mutiny of imperial troops at Fan-tseng, some four hundred miles beyond Hankow. Nothing has transpired as to the result, but it is pre-

while the better disposed returned to their allegiance. The Hankow Times, a usually well informed paper, gives the following reason for the mutiny:-"Thes soldiers, forming the army of the renowned general Paw Tsaw, are said to be so comfortably quartered Paw Tsaw, are said to be so comfortably quartered in Fan-tseng as to object to going against the Shantung rebels, or the revolted Mahometans of Sankan. Fan-tseng, with the adjoining city of Sheeng-yang, is the principal internal port of Hupeh, and is about haif as large as Hankow. With the fortress of Sheang-yang-fu, mentioned by Marco Polo in his travels, and one of the last of the important cittes to submit to the Mongolian dynasty of Yuen, the occupation of these two towns, one on each side of the Han river, would give to any large body of troops the full control of the commerce, and the easy command of the provinces of Hoope, Honoan, Shensee and a large part of Pechlle. It is distant from Peking three thousand six hundred and twenty it." Reports subsequent to this (they reached Chinkiang on the 1sth December and Hong Kong on the 28th) stated that Li Hung-chang had at length gained a series of victories over the Nienfei in Shangtung—exact locality not known—towards the end of November. On the 18th of November, in a swere encounter with Li's troops, one of their notable chiefs, Lai Yen-kuang was badly wounded, and in another section on the 22d, another leader, Jen Chu; was killed, being shot in the side by a petty officer. Li is said to mave witnessed the exploit, and to have been so delighted at getting rid of one of his chief bugbears in so simple and effective a manner that he promoted the officer in question, on the field of battle, to the rank of a brevet colonel, and made him a cumshaw of 10,000 taels. This fact so fired the imperial troops with a longing for taels, if not for glory, that in subsequent encounters, between twenty and thirty chiefs of smaller importance were made prisoners. The usual exaggerated statements are current with regard to the myrlads of slain, &c. The remmants of the motley or rowd are said to have marched east towards Halchow, where General Kuo is waiting to receive them. This reads well for the imperialists, but it does not seem that the news is believed by the Chinsee journa in Fan-tseng as to object to going against the Shan-tung rebels, or the revolted Mahometans of Sankan.

the reports- are too vague to admit of much hope being founded on them. Why our government has allowed this outrage to remain unpunished is a mystery. It was surely strong enough even though Great Britain and France declined to adventure.

Relative to the destruction of the Amoy lighthouse a while since by piratical fishermen, some spicy remarks have appeared in a journal lately started at Shanghae by an ex-consular official and called the Evening Express. It says:—"The outrage clearly liststrates the kind of government, or rather lack of government, there is in China under the present dynasty. Had British energies been devoted to forcing the 'powers that ought to be' to suppress piracy and the like (this putting the light out, to assist dark deeds being of the number), instead of forcing the opium trade, we would not now have the frequently recurring piracles, actually within range of the guns of our "brave defenders." Would that we could retrace (or rather efface) the past, but as we cannot, let experience dearly bought teach us a lesson; a molety of the assistance we have rendered the ingrates at Pekin would have established a good system of government, and still there would have been as many if not more good billets and pickings than there are now." This is plain speaking, if unpalatable to British ears.

A report was published by the North China papers to the effect that Mr. Hughes, the British Consul at Kewkeang, was hustled and collared by an angry mob, and that his wife had brickbats thrown at her on account of a dog having been accidentally shot by a local British volunteer (the volunteer mania extends to the open ports), and the celebrated London story of "who shot the dog"? seemed likely to be repeated with pigtalled variations. Mr. Hughes, however, writes to contradict the whole story as a pure fabrication; so the journals are deprived of a valuable text for preaching anent British consular policy as it ought to be.

The Hong Kong China Mail notifies that it has been officially informed that the Eas and protect their recreection. This latter as stated in protect their recreection. This latter as the stock have been fruitless. Chance has, however, accomplished what all the wisdom and power of the West could not, and the sequel is thus told in a Shanghae paper.—"Rumor has it that the Mandarin in charge in the vicinity of the Beacon, who was so bitter an opponent of Mr. Reynolds' telegraphs achiene, is now in treaty for the purchase of the plant, believing that he could effect an amelioration of the Fung Shuey difficulty, if, by having the line under his own control, he could make immediate reports to the Toulaid of foreign vessels on shore, and this gain the 200 taels of foreign vessels on shore, and this gain the 200 taels of foreign vessels on shore, and this gain the 200 taels of the could be controlled to the country of the cou

the shore the water returned in a mighty wave and swept them into eternity. Fortunately no ships were lying there at the time or I might have had to record even a worse disaster.

Matters in China have seldom been more quiet and less news going than at present. There is even a lack of sensational crimes such as used to grace the archives of the ports and of Hong Kong. If my communication partakes of the prevailing dryness you must excuse it, on the principle that no one can make bricks without straw—in a China climate at all events.

archives of the ports and of Hong Kong. If my communication partakes of the prevailing dryness you must excuse it, on the principle that no one can make bricks without straw—in a China climate at all events.

I have already noted the fact of the Yellow river having burst its banks, and I have now to note a second catastrophe near Tsl Nan Foo, whereby an immense tract of country was laid under water and much distress (as well as loss of life) ensued. Occurrences of this sort have been for many years frequent owing to the deterioration of the dykes used to retain the waters of the river in the northern provinces; and a solution of the question how to guard against such events in fature has occupied the attention of successive Viceroys. Surely here is a chance for the intervention of American engineering talent, and I commend the idea to any adventurous but capable man. Nothing could, however, be done unless strongly supported by government influence, and, more than that, the aid of other foreign representatives in favor of the Chinese government accepting his services. The themse have as length become fully sensible of the necessity for starting a thoroughly organized river police, and a British nayal officer has, it is said, been nominated as the first superintendent. I wish him joy of his position—when he gets it—for by all accounts it is likely to be no sinecure, as robberies seem to be getting more frequent every day. It is, however, a cheering sign of progress on the part of China that it is beginning to recognize the necessity of abandoning the olid beaten track of letting everything manage itself.

Shortly after despatching my last letter per the China the colony of Hong Kong was visited by another of those awful conflagrations which have so distinguished the annals of the place ever since its foundation. On the 28th November a fre commenced in the godown of a merchant named Schellbars, and the destructive element, although bravely struggled with by all the force at our command in the colony, id not case u

itself stepped in by floods and landsitps. But the work is done at last, and is worthy of the colony in its best days.

The Hong Kong Association Society, which has been got up to represent the colonists at home, has presented to the British Parliament a memorial urging that Hong Kong should be relieved from the payment of the \$100,000 which is annually exacted by way of "military contribution" towards the pay of the troops stationed here. It has not been actually paid over for some three years, but the colony is debited with it, and Hong Kong does not see the beauty of the arrangement. So the association has taken to memorializing the British Parliament.

I may-mention that the British Parliament.

I may-mention that the British Parliament.

I may-mention that the British house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. have deemed it necessary to have a memorial all to themselves. The document is good enough in its way, but people are asking if it is not "coming the swell" rather too much, considering that the Chamber of Commerce memorial expressed all that Jardine, Matheson & Co. had to say upon the subject. However, it is a fact significant of the position of a house which is probably the largest to the west of the African Cape and may pass without particular comment. There is something imposing in this ignoring the opinions and designs of all beneath them in commercial status, which rather seems to take the British fancy.

The Governor is determined to make marine lot holders repair the damage done to the praya fronting their lots, which the said lot holders decline doing. An action has been brought to enforce official views, but it is still pending.

Mr. Burlingame's Movements as Reported in Shanghae-His Travelling Troubles and Relief—An Official Inspection of Consuls.
SHANGHAE, Jan. 16, 1868.

that the Hon. Anson Burlingame, United States Minster to China, had been appointed Chinese Ambassador to American and European capitals having treatles with China, and furthermore that the honor able gentieman, in travelling overland from Peking to take ship at Tientsin, had been blockaded by the Neinfei rebeis, and was unable to accomplish his journey. The United States steamer Ashuelot, at a few hours' notice, got up steam and started for the Mr. Burlingame had been released from his uncom fortable position by a party from her Majesty's gnnboat Dove, and another relief party from Peking, consisting of the mounted escort of the British Legation and some Cossacks of the Russian Legation. The party at once embarked on board the Ashuelot, which vessel returned to Shanghae, which she reached on the 10th of December, having made the voyage up and down in eight days—one of the fastest passages on record.

voyage up and down in eight days—one of the fastest passages on record.

The news as to Mr. Burlingame's appointment as Chinese ambassador is fully confirmed, and he is to receive the nice little salary of \$40,000. Opinions of course differ as to the advantages Western Powers will gain by this extraordinary mission. My own opinion goes that foreign interests cannot suffer and may gain much by such a step. Mr. Brown, of the English Legation, and Mr. Des Champs, a Frenchman attached to the Customs service, accompany Mr. Burlingame as secretaries, and some half dozen Chinese officials will also be apprenticed to Mr. Burlingame for a noviciate in diplomacy.

Mr. Burlingame will, before he starts on his mission, make a tour of inspection of some of the consular ports, and would have started long ago had not the non-arrival of the mail induced a prolonged stay here.

The Ashuelot has been detailed for the service of waiting on him as long as he requires her for this duty. It is also probable he will not leave China until the arrival of Mr. George F. Leonard, the United States Consul General here, now expected on return from leave, and who, it is supposed, will take charge of American interests in China as Chargé d'Affaires.

Financial and Commercial Report-Native and

Foreign Markets. Hong Kong, Jan. 15, 1868. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Great Repub. eight days late from continued heavy weather. She brings dates from San Francisco to December 4 and from New York to November 19, with telegrams from the latter place to December 3. "There is no pros-pect of business improving until after the Chinese New Year's holidays at the end of the month," is the opinion given forth by everybody, and such is un-doubtedly the fact. In my last per China I noted that all American imports here were dull, and this remark must continue to apply with peculiar force now, for John Chinaman will do nothing during his holidays except square up his yearly balance; he has no Sundays and few holidays all the year round, and he takes them all at once in the shape of a fortnight or three weeks between the old and new years. From the San Francisco Bulletin I observe that the Japan and China line via Pacific has not as yet given that impetus to trade which was expected it would; but you must take into account that trade here and in Japan is probably as dull at present (from a variety of causes) as it has been for many years, or probably ever has been, and you must not draw conclusions too soon. "When things are at their worst" they are said to mend; and this is the reason that so many are of opinion that they must do so at a rapid pace so soon as the aforesaid holidays are over and

been opened, as many were led to look for, there is that other fact of the chronic disorder which is perpetually breaking out at points which is perpetually breaking out at points which are who (from an idea of the position of China as a treaty Power) had trusted in its power to keep its own subjects in order, and possessed themselves of property, and established connections at the treaty ports. These are subjects possibly more political than commercial; but your readers will not fall to note the intimate connection they have with and bearing upon matters of day that we had news of forty packages of piece goods having been stolen by the rebeis in Shantung, which stopped consignments and reduced the markets to a state of particular dulness. If the appearances of the political horizon, however, be not deceptive (and it will be principally the fault of foreign-rest heatened of the political horizon, however, be not deceptive (and it will be principally the fault of foreign-rest heatened of the political part of the world. In Hong Kong destructive typhoons and extensive fires have had some effect in damaging local trade; but these are small matters in comparison with the other causes mentioned.

The lea crap fars summed up to 32,137,771 pounds, against 33,048,259 pounds in 1868. Which embraces a large quantity of leaf bought up at competition is another source of weakness exhibited by the foreign buyers, which paid the producer very much heter than the exporter, as I previously noted. This competition is another source of weakness exhibited by the foreign buyers, which should be seriously considered err another season comes round. Great Britain has absorber some control of the producer of the producer

have been made. Purchases of rice continue on a limited scale, but closing rates are slightly in advance of previous fortnight.

In provisions, flour is without movement; wheat is weaker, native supplies having arrived, and beef and pork are only sold at retail.

Miscellaneous quotations show cotton goods, American drills, 40 yards, \$5 30 a \$5 40; 30 yards, \$3 90 a \$4; jeans, 40 yards, \$4 50 a \$4 60; 30 yards, \$3 90 a \$4; jeans, 40 yards, \$4 50 a \$4 60; 30 yards, \$3 90 a \$4; jeans, 40 yards, \$4 50 a \$4 50; 30 yards, \$3 90 a \$4; jeans, 40 yards, \$4 50 a \$4 50; 30 yards, \$3 90 a \$4; sheetings, 12½ bs., \$4 40 a \$4 50; 14½ lbs., \$5 30 a \$5 40. Quicksliver, \$67 50 a \$68 50. Flour, \$3 a \$5 50 per bbl. Beef, \$18 per bbl. Pork, \$20. Wheat, \$2 80 a \$2 90 per picul. Anthracite coal, \$12 50 a \$13 per ton. Rice, No. I China, \$2 95 a \$3. Saigon, \$1 45 a \$1 52.

In bullion and exchange, bar silver 11½ per cent; dollars, 1½; sterling bills, six months' sight bank, 4s. 3½d. a 4s. 3½d.; private, 4s. 3½d. a 4s. 3½d.

In freights there is little or no change. The Galatea is on the berth at Whampoa for New York at £3 per ton of forty feet, as also are the Fidelio and Ceres, both at £3 2s. 6d. The American bark Penang, now in Hong Kong, has been chartered to go from Manila to San Francisco at \$16 gold. Current rate from Shanghae to New York £3 per ton of forty feet.

Marine Intelligence.

300 tons of general merchandise. For San Francisco she has 8,254 packages, among which are 2,467 piculs

KNEE DEEP IN THE MUD-BROADWAY GYMNASTICS.

The breaking up of the winter accumulation of snow and ice, which prevailed through the month of February, has left Broadway in a condition of mudliness, downright and emphatic, which it has not enjoyed for several seasons before. It is mud, mud everywhere—on sidewalk and in gutter, at every crossing and at every point where there is no cross ing. "Knee deep in the mud" is the motto, and nobody makes any effort to avoid carrying the proverb of the day. The police, gay and festive Lotharios, have an enjoyable position in relation to the matter, masking gallantry under the guise of necessity and of the day. The police, gay and festive Lotharios, have an enjoyable position in relation to the matter, masking gallantry under the guise of necessity and assisting lady pedestrians across the street by taking them up forcibly, like bables, and carrying them across free of expense. Remarkably courteous and accommodating fellows are these M. P.'s—especially to ladles—though not one of them has ever been known to extend the aforesaid courtesy even to the most diminuitive gentleman. It is a curious fact—which may be here mentioned—that exactly at those crossings which have the nature of thoroughares the mud and slush is deepest and least effort is made to secure passableness. The Bleecker street crossings are simply execrable; and here the police play the part of ferryboats unto ladles, young and old, painted and unpainted. They are privileged. No driver dures to run them down. They wear jack boots to the knee, which no mud can penetrate or especially soil, the preservation of the immaculate shine being no object to them, especially when there is a lady in waiting at the other side. Enviable gentlemen they are, with an enviable destiny—especially in bad weather. Canal street forms a second point of interest to the jotter of notes. Here destiny seems to have stationed a special squad of tall, stawart gentlemen, capable of carrying double weight, since from either corner at the Canal street foressing it is quite-impossible to get to either other corner. Pedestrians gather in squads on every corner. Stages rumble and roor and accumulated and generally a sort of Redlamish aspect rules the day, and, for that matter, the night too.

The corner of Broadway and Fulton street makes the third and most unpromising of all these points. With mud as deep as at Canal street, which means as deep as Inferno; with a greater accumulation of vehicles and carts; with a fuge structure like the Broadway bridge in the way of everybody and patronized by nobody, this point is the most execrable of all points to be mentioned. Gymnastics ar

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Casar.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that the wife of Frederick S. Fairchild, Jr., of Greenbush, drowned herself on Sunday evening, about eight of clock, while laboring under a fir of hisanity. Mrs. Fairchild was the mother of F. S. Fairchild, Jr., frederick of the village and agent of the Hudson River Railroad. She was an exemplary woman, whose death will be much deplored by all who knew here. She was in the stxty-eighth year of her age.—

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JAPAN.

The Revolution of the Daimios and Seizure of the Mikade

ABOLITION OF THE TYCOONATE

Fighting in Yokohama and Burning and Mutilation of Satsuma's Men in Jeddo.

Dynastic Jealousies the Causes of Civil War.

By special correspondence and newspaper reperts from Yokohama and Jeddo, Japan, dated the 25th of January we have detailed accounts of the origin and progress of the flerce civil war, provoked in the emjealousies, announced a short time since by special telegraph letters to the Herald forwarded by way

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Aristocratic Movement Against the Ty-coon-Looking for the "Spoils" from Forelgn Duties—The Tycoon Deposed as Ruler—Alarm in Yokohama—The New Ports and Trade Prospects. YOKOHAMA, Jan. 25, 1868.

The state of affairs here has assumed a warlike aspect since the opening of the new ports. The Daimios, who have so long opposed the opening of the country to foreigners, have had a conference with the Mikado and Tycoon, and demanded that if the ports of Osaca and Hiogo were opened they should have the privilege of making treaties with the foreigners to open their ports in their respective provinces. They cannot see why the Tycoon's ports should be open and he, to the exclusion of the other princes, should reap all the benefit arising from the trade with foreigners. The Tycoon has given notice to the foreign minister that he will carry out his treaties with them and that he will stand by them in all cases. The opposition princes did not gain their point, so they retired, and having gained possession of the sacred person of the Mikado, who is the supreme power of the land, they forced him to annul the title of Tycoonate and also deprive the Prince of

Mito (the late Tycoon) of all his titles as one of the

nobility of the country.

The Tycoon still retains the control of all his soldiers and is looked upon by all the people of the country as their ruler. The Prince of Sutsuma, Cho Shin and Tosa have in their command all the soldiers of their provinces, which is no very small number, whom they have brought to Osaca, and now intend to coerce the late Tycoon to accede to their wishes or resign his power over the soldiers. This will only be done by his death. But considering the number of men and capital at his disposal (he is one of the richest men in the country, having collected onehird the rents of the country for the past year), it will take time to settle the affair; but whichever way it may go, it cannot be otherwise than to the good of out victorious will open the whole country, and we will attain the end without any more diplomatic agents, and have access to the country from one end

will attain the end without any more dipiomatic agents, and have access to the country from one end to the other. If this is brought about, which is the only way they can do, the foreign nations can come and trade or inhabit the country.

A civil war is just what they wanted here for some time, and if they only have it now it will bring about the desired end which the whole word has so long looked forward to—the opening up of the whole country and free intercourse with the natives.

Yokohama has been in a state of great excitement for the past two weeks. Rumors have been going around that the romins, or robbers, were coming here to burn the town. The gates of the city have been closed and strictly guarded, and foreigners are not allowed to go outside. Still the danger is not so great as many suppose; there has not been any fighting within thirty miles of this place, nor do I think there will be. The English and French garrison have been on the alert and will give the settlement all the protection it needs. The Japanese take upon themselves the trouble to circulate all the rumors and reports their weak minds will allow them to, and hardly a day passes without somebody being killed, according to rumors; but so far nothing of the kind has happened. Buildings still continue to go up, but business of all kinds is at a stand still. The coming holiday (new year) has a depressing effect on all mercantile transactions, and will continue to have for the coming month, when it is hoped business will revive again.

General Paul Frank, late United States Marshal at this place, has been appointed Consular Agent at Hiogo, and W. H. Moss Vice Consul at Osaca.

Hiogo and Osaca were opened to foreigners for purposes of trade on the 1st of January, 1868. They were until now supposed to be the greatest marts of the country, but, owing to the situation of the towns and circumstances connected with them, they are not what has been so long looked and hoped for.

were until now supposed to be the greatest marts of the country, but, owing to the situation of the towns and circumstances connected with them, they are not what has been so long looked and hoped for.

Hicgo, or Koohe, the foreign settlement, is to the right of the native town and contains about twenty acres of land. The site is magnificent, but when that is said it is all. The harbor is one of the poorest in Japan, there being no holding ground for ships within two miles from the shore and water thirty fathoms. During a northwest wind it is impossible to go to or from a ship. These winds are frequent during the fall and winter. The town in the background is slightly elevated and is surrounded by a chain of hills. This is said to be the great port of Japan for tea, but very little was seen. The only produce that was brought to the place were rice and dyko (turnip), which they use in great quantities. The merchants appear to be very poor and with no desire to trade. The appearance of the place to the ploneers whe were there at the beginning was enough to dishearten any one, with nothing but a long stretch of sand and neither house nor place to put your head. At the opening there were as many as two hundred persons there, but they have got over their fever and are gradually leaving. Those who had the money have already gone.

The prominent topic is, how could the Ministers have chosen such a place as this? Surely they must have had their eyes closed when they took this pleasant town. They have done themselves proud and need only to choose another locality for a town and need only to choose another locality for a town and need only to choose another locality for a town and need only to choose another locality for a town and need only to choose another locality for a town and need only to choose another locality for a town and then resign or hire the Japanese to do their work for them as this job seems to have been done.

Osaca is in peace with Hidgo. The sad calamity which has befulien our navy here gives us an i

Revolution and Seizure of the Mikado-Burning the Palace of the Royal Widows Se

Ing the Palace of the Royal Widows—Severe Fighting on Land and at Sen.

(From the Japan Times, Extra, Yokohama, Jan. 25.)

The news from Japan is of the highest importance. A revolution has been the consequence of the opening of the new ports. The young Mikado had been seized by Latsuma, Chioshu and Tosa, and Stotsbashi, the late Shogoon, has fied from Kloto, the capital, and shut himself up in his castle of Osaca, under the protection of the fleets of his ailles.

A distinct and solemn assurance has, however, been, made to him by the ministers of the treaty Powers that they will not in any way interfere in the struggle. He is collecting his forces.

The Confederated Dalmhos have as yet made no sign. They have proposed nothing to the foreign ministers, and are unlikely to do so until after the assembly of the nobility of the empire in council. Meanwhile the country is without a recognized head.

Disturbances have taken place in Jeddo of a serious nature. The Nino Maru, a palace in the chief enclosure of the Shogoon's castle, and the residence of the ladies of his court, was burned down on the 16th inst. The relicts of all Shogoons live in the Nino Maru, and it is said that the phiace was destroyed by a band of Satsuma's people, who came up to resone in that manner a sixer of their prince, who had been the wife of a former Shogoon. It has not been ascertained that this was really the case; but two days afterwards Satsuma's chief palace in Jeddo was attacked and burned by the Shogoon's cavel as three smaller houses of his. The palaces had for some time been dismantied, and the official report is that a hundred and forty of the robbers were killed and a hundred and forty of the robbers were killed and a hundred and fifty or sixty killed and wounded.

Whotper Satsuma's men or not, the survivors cat